



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.  
THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 12, 1879.

### Death of Judge Lowe.

Esch Magruder Lowe, Judge of the Corporation Court of this city, died, as briefly announced in the Gazette, yesterday evening, about 5:30 o'clock. Judge Lowe was a native of Alexandria, and was in the 47th year of his age. He was a graduate of Georgetown (D. C.) College, studied law under Judge Brockenbrough, and went to Kansas, where he practiced his profession during the troublous times of that State, and until the commencement of the war, when he came South and joined the Confederate service. After the war he returned to his native city and resumed the practice of the law, and in 1871, upon the reorganization of the judicial system of the State, he was elected Judge of the Corporation Court, having received the unanimous endorsement of the bar and of his fellow citizens generally. The position of judge he held, and performed its arduous duties with fidelity and ability until stricken down by the disease that terminated his earthly career. Judge Lowe, while possessing a solid, had not a brilliant mind, and was slow in reaching his conclusions, but his sense of justice, his strict integrity and his regard for the rights of all, made him, in the opinion of those most capable of judging, one of the best judges in the State. It was in chancery cases that his talents were displayed to the best advantage, and he seldom gave an opinion that was not sustained by the highest legal tribunals in the land. In all his social relations he was unexceptionable, and he possessed in a high degree, as has been so abundantly manifested, the esteem of the whole community. He goes down to the grave honored, respected and beloved by all who knew him.

Now that the soldiers' memorial ceremonies are over for the season, the parades completed, the speeches delivered, and the graves decorated, we, without subjecting ourselves to the imputation of attempting to obstruct or prevent the accomplishment of the plans of those most interested in the successful performance of those ceremonies, express the hope that they may never be repeated. The memory of those who fell in the civil war will be cherished for ever by our countrymen, without a yearly reminder in the steps of memorial ceremonies. Indeed if such ceremonies were necessary for that purpose they would imply as great a want of appreciation on the part of those by whom they are performed, as of merit on the part of those they are intended to honor. No, the memory of brave men requires nothing to perpetuate it in the minds of those who can admire heroism, and who, upon occasion, can exhibit it, and if the wishes of those in whose honor yesterday's services were conducted could have been executed no one doubts that the money spent upon the occasion would have been given to some of their unprovided for widows and children. We are personally cognizant of the pitiable condition of some families deprived of their natural supporters by the war, who would have been made comparatively happy by a small portion of the money that has been expended in the performance of the ceremonies connected with the decoration of soldiers' graves. An objectionable feature of such ceremonies is the temptation they offer to indulge in remarks calculated to keep alive the sectional animosity incident to the war, which animosity it is the imperative duty of all good citizens and true patriots to exert their utmost exertions to avenge. If associations having relations to the war and its memories must be continued, let them hereafter appropriate the money they collect to the benefit of those reduced to want by that war, and not to the decoration of dead men's graves. The dead are provided for. It is the living whose wants should be supplied.

All good citizens respect the written law and deprecate its infractions even when an infraction would not run counter to natural justice; yet, though the citizens of the District of Columbia might feel themselves aggrieved, we do not apprehend they would take any decisive steps against those who might outrage the law by inflicting summary punishment upon the six roughs who fouly outraged a young lady in that city recently, but who have been allowed to go unpunished—it is said by the newspapers published there—through the inefficiency of the prosecuting attorney.

A heavy shock of earthquake, lasting about ten seconds, occurred at Montreal and other parts of Canada at 10 o'clock last night.

Judge John L. Cochran has been designated by the Governor to hold the regular term of the County Court of Louisa, vice Judge Linn, deceased.

Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, and family sailed from New York yesterday for Europe, on the Scotia; also Lord Walter Campbell, son of the Duke of Argyll.

A hail storm in Arcola, Wisconsin Wednesday night, stripped the foliage from the trees, did some damage to the crops and broke glass in windows. The track of the storm was about a mile wide. The ground in some places was covered with hail stones as large as hen's eggs.

At the annual meeting of the Alumni Association of Roanoke College, Salem, Va., yesterday, Rev. W. E. Hubbard, of Virginia, was elected president. The association resolved to raise an endowment fund of \$25,000 and a committee was appointed to solicit contributions and also to have the association incorporated.

Thomas S. Buckmaster, and esteemed citizen of Wilmington, Del., shot himself on Tuesday night while temporarily insane from disease. He used a horse pistol, the ball passing through the heart, causing instant death. He was seventy-nine years old, and leaves a wife and six grown children.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 12, 1879.

Judge Harris' success in getting an appropriation through both branches of Congress for the erection of a monument at the birthplace of General Washington has induced Judge Johnston, of Richmond, to write to General Johnston and ask him to try and get an appropriation for a monument to the memory of President Tyler. Gen. Johnston is in such good favor now with the radicals, on account of his action with regard to the Army bill, that Mr. Garland took occasion in his speech yesterday to compliment him, and it is supposed that he will be able to propose an appropriation for the purpose indicated he would have little or no difficulty in getting it through.

The adjournment question remains the chief topic of conversation. Mr. Beck says Congress cannot adjourn until the end of next week, Mr. Voorhees says that it cannot adjourn until the 27th, but others, and among them Mr. Buckner, think there is nothing that should postpone the day of adjournment beyond Tuesday. He says that his experience leads him to believe that where a day for adjournment is once fixed, and members make up their minds to work up to it they can always succeed, but that if no day is fixed, and the adjournment left indefinite, business sufficient to occupy the attention of Congress can be found for every day in the year. The Senate has not yet occurred in the resolution of the House to adjourn on the 17th, has decided upon no day upon which to adjourn, and so that happy day as yet remains in the category of the uncertainties.

The Committee on Elections of the House, or rather the members present took a vote on the Iowa contested election case this morning and contrary to expectation with but two exceptions, voted in favor of allowing the sitting members, who are republicans, to retain their seats.

It is possible that the Senate Committee on Elections may take up the Ingalls bribery case tomorrow. If they do there is no reasonable doubt that evidence will be produced sufficient to satisfy any unprejudiced man that Mr. Ingalls bought his seat with a price, and therefore is not entitled to it. It may also be decided in this connection that if the case is managed with common discretion on the part of the democrats, the chance of increasing their present majority in the Senate by the addition of a Senator from Kansas, will be by no means impossible.

The committee referred to above continued this morning the examination of witnesses in the Spofford Kellogg contested case, but all interest in the testimony of the witnesses, save that respecting the ridiculous extent toward which their mendacity can reach, has ceased. One of the witnesses was so wound up this morning that he was forced to acknowledge that he had been promised a place in the New Orleans custom house if he would testify in behalf of Kellogg. Nobody believes a single word any of them utter, and the wonder is that the committee subjects itself to the annoyance of listening to them.

The morning hour of the Senate to day was consumed in the consideration of a bill for paying a pension of \$100 a month to the widow of the late Gen. Shields. Mr. Dawes proposed an amendment making the widow of the late Fletcher Webster the recipient of a similar pension. The consideration of the bill was interrupted in order to allow Mr. Blaine an opportunity to respond to the speech Mr. Hill delivered yesterday. This he did apparently to his own and the satisfaction of his friends in the galleries. Mr. Hill is an intelligent and wise man in many particulars, but he has not yet realized the importance of applying the maxim about the great value of silence, that is at least with regard to some of the questions that come before Congress. At the conclusion of Mr. Blaine's speech the bill to pension the widow of late General Shields and Fletcher Webster was passed. The bill to remove the political disabilities of J. H. North, of Calaveras county, Va., which has been introduced to frequently in this correspondence to become a law and entitle the gentleman named therein to hold office under the U. S. Government. A resolution was introduced appropriating \$2,000 to the education of the Indian children at the Hampton school in Virginia.

The morning hour in the House was chiefly occupied with the consideration of a resolution from the Civil Service Committee prohibiting Senators, Representatives, government contractors and any employees of any branch of the government from being assessed for contributions for political expenses. Its opponents were so numerous that they succeeded by dilatory motions in consuming the time required to force it to go over. The House then commenced the consideration of bills on the table.

The House Committee on Coinage agreed this morning to report a bill providing for the redemption of trade dollars in standard dollars, and for the recoinage of the former into trade dollars.

Mr. Stephens subsequently notified the House that he would act upon this bill at the earliest possible moment.

### TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

The steam mill of Cram & Smith, at Chester, Vt., was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. The loss is \$10,000; insured in the Vermont Mutual for \$2,000.

A fire in Louisville, Ky., last night, destroyed Milton J. Hardy & Co.'s whiskey warehouse, J. S. Miller's tobacco factory and other property.

Sam Haines, a notorious thief, escaped from the jail at Rockland, Ill., last night.

Intelligence has been received from Fort Robinson announcing the robbery of another stage coach, near Deadwood.

### The Vacant Judgeship.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Seeing some of our friends mentioned for the position of Corporation Judge, I take the liberty of adding to them the name of Mr. John St. C. Brookes. Mr. Brookes is a gentleman of eminent learning, both in legal and other branches, of unblemished character, and in every way fitted for this position, possessing every requisite both of heart and head. I am convinced that should the judicial canon fall upon him, the bench would be ornamented, the bar honored, and the community blessed.

### The Zulu War.

LONDON, June 12.—The Times publishes the following advices from Cape Town, dated May 23: "Two chiefs and three hundred of their followers from Bontaband have been captured. A force of cavalry visited Landula on the 21st of May and buried the bodies of the soldiers who fell in the battle of the 23d of January last. Forty wagons were recovered."

A FISH STORY.—Near Howellsville, Warren county, recently, a fisherman had his cork to disappear, and soon found that he had hooked either an enormous fish or some other aquatic dweller of very heavy weight. On landing his prize it proved to be a large jug having inside a mouth of the fish, and which had swallowed the cork of the fisherman. It is supposed that the fish entered its queer home when quite small.—Warrenton Solid South.

CUR.—The Warrenton Solid South says: "Robert Striding was badly cut last week at Markham Station, Fauquier county, by William Day, a negro. Day, who was standing by the side of the train, refused to make way for Mr. Striding, and on being knocked out of the way, retaliated with a stab either from a knife or razor."

Mr. O. S. Buxton, doorkeeper of the House of Representatives for three sessions of Congress from 1868, died in Washington yesterday.

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Reported for the Alexandria Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1879.

Mr. Beck offered an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill. The substitute does not change the amount appropriated, but is intended to improve the form of the bill. It was referred to be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Wallace, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported, without amendment, the House bill making appropriations for certain judicial expenses, and said he would endeavor to call it up for action to day. Placed on the calendar.

The bill continuing Gen. Shields' pension of \$100 per month to his widow and children was taken up.

An amendment by Mr. Dawes granting a pension of \$50 per month to Mrs. Fletcher Webster was adopted.

Mr. Lyan supported the bill and warmly eulogized his late friend Gen. Shields.

A resolution offering to be printed for the use of the Committee on Military Affairs the papers and proceedings in the original Fitz John Porter case.

Mr. Blaine called up the McDonald bill and proceeded to reply to Mr. Hill's speech of yesterday. Mr. Blaine showed that the substitute voted for by Mr. Hill in the Georgia convention was a demand that slavery be extended to every foot of territory in the country, and contained other strong conditions of Georgia's remaining in the Union.

The army appropriation bill was received from the House.

The Shields bill was passed, with Mrs. Webster's pension increased to one hundred dollars per month.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A bill was reported from the Committee on Civil Service Reform prohibiting officers of claimants against, or contractors under the U. S., from contributing money for political purposes.

Mr. Stephens, of Ga., gave notice that during the day he would report from the Committee on Chicago the bill in relation to the trade dollar and would ask action upon it.

Mr. Murch, of Me., from the Committee on Public Buildings reported a resolution for an investigation of the mode of construction &c., of all the public buildings of the government, with permission to sit during the recess at Washington and other cities.

Under a point of order, made by Mr. Garfield, the resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Owing to the expiration of the morning hour the bill prohibiting political contributions, by employees of the government, went over without action.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Mr. Blarjapi has been released from prison and has arrived in Paris.

Samuel Johnson & Co., of Liverpool, Brazilian merchants, have failed. Their liabilities are \$160,000.

Serbia, in consequence of Russian pressure, has finally yielded the disputed frontier districts to Bulgaria.

The St. Petersburg Gode says General Tiedebien has been transferred to the governorship of Warsaw. General Skobeleff will succeed him at Odessa.

The Duchess of Edinburgh will, on the 21st of June, lay the foundation of a new Elystone lighthouse, the foundation of the existing structure being weakened.

A commissioner has started from Rio Janeiro for London, to open negotiations with the Chinese Embassy for a treaty relative to the importation of opium into Brazil.

Germany has decided to not energetically endeavor to induce the Khedive to notice her protest. She may possibly make a naval demonstration. Russia has joined Germany in her protest.

The Prince of Orange, heir apparent to the throne of the Netherlands, who has been some time ill in Paris, died there at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The Prince was born on the 4th of September, 1840.

The race for the Roum memorial stakes to day was won by Count K. de Ligneville's four year old chestnut colt Paezco. The race at the Ascot meeting was won by Mr. E. Galton's four year old bay colt Isomony.

A modus vivendi has been arranged between Russia and the Vatican. The Pope will appoint bishops of cathedrals designated by the Czar. The Catholic Synod of St. Petersburg will be dissolved, and the bishops will have the right of freely communicating with the Vatican and publishing bulls and encyclicals after they have received the Czar's placet. The exiled prelates are to be amnestied.

Mr. Horace Maynard United States Minister to Turkey, his son, United States Consul at Constantinople, and members of the American Legation died with the Sultan yesterday. Mr. Maynard communicated a message from Mr. Hayes, expressing the friendship of the United States towards Turkey. The Sultan replied, reciprocating the good wishes of the President, and inquired whether the horses sent by him as a present to General Grant arrived safely.

The feat of Slave Trading Captured.

LONDON, June 11.—A New York Herald correspondent at Alexandria telegraphs to day that the Khedive of Egypt has received important dispatches from Captain Gessi, indicating that the slave trade at its chief centre has at length been crushed, and that the vast and rich territories of the Sudan, reaching below degree's north latitude, are soon likely to open to civilization and bona fide commerce.

After a seven months' campaign Captain Gessi returns north completely victorious. His soldiers have undergone the severest hardships. Frequently without food, often making marches of ten or twelve hours at a stretch, for six months without clothing even, the Egyptian army may be said to have endured all the horrors of war. In all seven pitched battles were fought on the Gzelle River, the slave traders and the rebel's combining against Gessi. All the slave stations were destroyed, and the establishment of civilized rule will prevent any further raids from the region of the Gzelle.

THE COAL COMBINATION, according to intimations in the Philadelphia Ledger, is determined to try to get the prices of coal back to something like the 1874 rates, in spite of the operation of the laws of supply and demand. The rates were advanced 25 cents per ton last month, and it is said to be put up 25 cents each month until the total advance reaches \$1 per ton for the year. The attempt will be made to sustain this advance without suspending work for a single day, as the coal companies have promised their hands should be the case. These arrangements are made in spite of the well known fact that all the coal needed for a year's consumption can be produced in seven months. A break of the combination and a fall in prices seem to be inevitable, unless the companies can drive the market open to strike or break their contract with it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the army appropriation bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole. On motion of Gen. Johnston, of Va., the clause prohibiting army promotions was stricken out. A motion to strike out the section providing that no money appropriated by the bill shall be paid for the subsistence, equipment, or transportation of the army, or compensation of the army to be used as a police force at the polls was defeated, receiving only ten votes. The House then, by a vote of 172 yeas and 31 nays, agreed to the amendments adopted in Committee of the Whole.

### Review of the Presidential Veto.

At a meeting of the House Judiciary Committee yesterday Hon. J. Proctor Knott, the chairman, submitted his report on the message of the President vetoing the bill to prevent military interference with elections. After the reading of the document some discussion arose, during which the republican members of the committee gave assurance that they would not object to the preservation of the report to the House for the purpose of having it printed and re-committed; the idea of desiring this procedure being to afford the minority an opportunity to prepare a statement embracing their views upon the veto in question. With the understanding that this course should be pursued, Chairman Knott was authorized, without dissent, to report the document to the House at the first opportunity, which he succeeded in securing yesterday. The report, after a fine introduction, proceeds as follows:

"The danger to be apprehended from the presence of armed troops at the ballot box may not prove to be a serious one. They have been repeatedly illustrated in the history of our own and other countries if they are not sufficiently obedient to suggest themselves instantly to the mind of the ordinary citizen. The present Secretary of War has laid it down in his work on the American law of elections as an axiomatic truth that 'an armed force in the neighborhood of the polls is almost of necessity, a menace to the voters and an interference with their freedom and independence,' and even the author of the message under consideration himself admits 'that any military interference whatever at the polls is contrary to the spirit of our institutions and would tend to destroy the freedom of elections.' The circumstances under which the legislation of 1865, which is substantially the same as that now in force on the subject, was passed, are then reviewed.

Reference is made to the apprehension felt at the time that the clause authorizing the use of the army 'to keep the peace at the polls' would be either ignorantly or willfully misconstrued as an attempt by Congress to confer upon federal officials authority to perform the functions of conservators of the peace at state elections, and that under the pretext of doing so they could effectually destroy the freedom of the ballot and evade the penalties prescribed by the act with impunity. The report adds: 'In the light of recent history it is unnecessary to enumerate the repeated and alarming instances in which there have been more than justified. To regard that pretext, therefore, and prevent, if possible, a recurrence of such dangerous practices in future, the present Congress, in the exercise of its undoubted right to prescribe the purposes for which the land and naval forces of the government shall be used, saw proper in making appropriations for the support of the army for the ensuing year to strike those words from the statutes, so that it should not only be clearly unlawful, but a penal offense for any federal official to employ troops or armed men at a state election for any purpose whatever, except to repel the armed enemies of the U. S.' The fate of this measure is then recited and the reasons given by the President for returning it without his approval are discussed.

In answer to the President's objection to the manner in which the repeal was proposed, the report says: 'It may not be improper to suggest here that the constitution authorizes each House to determine the rules of its own proceedings, and without pausing to consider whether an isolated and censorious suggestion by the Executive to either of them, as to the proposed mode of procedure in accordance with such rules, should or should not be regarded as an impermissible interference with the constitutional privileges of the legislative department of the government, it is perhaps sufficient to say that the manner in which Congress chose to repeal the clause in question was not only in strict conformity to the constitution and the rules of the two Houses respectively, but justified by numerous precedents in the annals of federal legislation.' His approval of the bill containing the phrase 'to keep the peace at the polls' is then recited, and the report adds:

'It might not be improper, therefore, for the President to devote some attention to the consistency of his own official record, if not to the ordinary proprieties which have hitherto characterized communications between the chief executive magistrate and the supreme legislature of the country if he should again do so, his duty to volunteer his assent to the House of Representatives as to its mode of procedure or to comment officially upon the opinions of the various members of the House, or the action of Congress in thus passing the repeal law clauses as a separate measure are given and the President's second veto message is reviewed.

A difference in tone between the two messages is noted. The inevitable conclusion to be drawn from the first, it is thought, that all authority to employ the military power of the United States at the polls, even in aid of civil officers were tacitly, if not expressly, abrogated. There is no such disclaimer, however, in the second message. It is claimed that there is where the danger lies. 'In times of high political excitement, in localities where the contending parties are nearly equally balanced, or where the unscrupulous leaders of a corrupt minority in political accord with those who have control of the troops, are determined to defeat the popular will by brigading force to the assistance of fraud, apprehensions of riots and disturbances will be easily stimulated and bayonets readily furnished under the pretext of keeping the peace at the polls, and really to intimidate the voter and destroy the freedom of the ballot. The bill is therefore left to rest upon the President's reiterated assertion that troops have not been and will not be used to interfere with any state elections during his administration. That assertion was no doubt sincere, but unfortunately for its validity as a reason for refusing to approve a bill designed for the protection of future generations as well as this, the official term of the present Executive is limited, and he may be succeeded in the exalted position he occupies by one who will feel less scrupulous regard for the freedom and purity of the ballot than he professes himself to entertain. Moreover he is human and liable to change, and no one but himself can know to what extent the partisan debates in Congress may have influenced his opinions, or upon the questions involved in the veto, under consideration. The subjects of a despot must depend for security upon the grace of their master, but a free people, if they would remain free, will insist upon the guarantee of positive law.'

In answer to the President's objection to the measure, based upon the laws which it would abrogate, the report takes up in succession the cited examples of the actions of previous Presidents under the laws as in the case of the whiskey insurrection, the Aaron Burr matter, etc., and says: 'It is abundantly evident therefore, that even had the President approved the bill he could in a similar contingency have done everything that was done by either of his illustrious predecessors in the instance cited, without violating the letter or spirit of the act.'

It continues under the same head: 'A sufficient answer, however, to this objection is that it is not true. Owing perhaps to the limited time he allowed himself in which to prepare his message, the President failed to observe the fact that the various statutes to which he refers, including section 5,298, are as completely abrogated or superseded by the act approved by President Lincoln on the 27th of February, 1867, as they possibly could be by the bill to prevent military interference with elections had he returned it to the House with his approval. A mere glance at the two provisions will suffice to place this proposition beyond all possible doubt or controversy in any intelligent and candid mind.

'It is a matter of record, therefore, if not of surprise, that the President should have permitted himself, whether from over anxiety to find reasons in support of a predetermined veto, or from mere inattention to the provisions of existing law, to assume a position so utterly devoid of foundation in fact.

Decisions of the Supreme Court are cited to show that sections 5,202 and 5,228, of the Revised Statutes do not even make it lawful for an officer of the United States to assume to keep the peace at the polls of a state election. They simply relieve the not of employing troops or armed men by such officer from certain penalties which its perpetration, without that excuse, might incur. 'Although they cannot be rationally construed either as conferring the authority or imposing the duty to do so, they operate as a license to any federal official who may have an armed force under his control, or the power to summon one to his assistance, to control an election in a state whenever he may think it necessary or convenient for partisan purposes. The dangers to be apprehended from such an extraordinary decision cannot be exaggerated.'

The report concludes as follows: 'Your committee having no bill before it upon this subject, and deeming it unnecessary now to report otherwise than as stated, ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.'

### Twenty-five Acres of Fire.

The following additional particulars are given of the great conflagration at Point Breze, on the Schuykill river, in the southern section of Philadelphia, caused by lightning, mention of which was made in yesterday's Gazette:

The lightning struck the pump house of the Atlantic Refining Company. The works of the company, which, together with the works of the Atlantic Petroleum Storage Company, both under the management of J. Warden, Brew & Co., occupy, with their various buildings, tanks, &c., about twenty-five acres of ground. Along the front were stored about 25,000 cases of oil, and in the river by the wharves were a number of ships and barks loading or loaded with oil. The pump house where the lightning struck is a long frame building, in which was stored a mass of machinery. In a few minutes the flames communicated to a large fitting warehouse where the barrels are filled. This was soon enveloped in flames, which then extended to the superintendent's office and residence, thence to the cooper shop and thence to the long line of sheds on the wharf. By this time an immense quantity of crude and refined oil was ablaze. The burning oil was running in all directions, and the long line of wharf property was soon one continuous blaze. By the time the city fire engines reached the scene five shops on the river and 10,000 barrels of oil and the surrounding buildings were burning fiercely for a distance of over a thousand yards, and the heat had become so intense that the little headway could be made against the fire. The first of the vessels in the river to catch fire was the Pa, an Austrian bark, loaded with 12,000 cases of oil, and it was soon burned to the water's edge. The fire then communicated to the E. Koch, a German bark from Leghorn, which was empty; the Guiseppe Quinton, an Italian bark from Genoa, which had reached the wharf only about an hour before the fire started, also empty; the Lion, a Russian bark, with about 2,000 barrels of oil on board, which was nearly ready for departure with 7,000 barrels of oil. All of these vessels were destroyed; but others lying near by, and amongst them the Norwegian bark Magnum and the Swedish bark Edward, were towed out of danger by tugs. On the opposite side of the river a number of other vessels were anchored which, owing to the tide, were unable to get away, and great consternation and confusion prevailed among the crews.

At about four o'clock the line was drawn, and the fire spread no further, but at ten o'clock last night the area which the fire had covered was still a mass of flames, and may continue to burn for several days. No estimate has been obtained from those interested as to what the total losses of the company will be, but it is estimated at \$70,000. The cargo on the Pa, which had an insurance of \$14,000 in the insurance company of North America. Although there were no serious injuries resulted to anybody, but several narrow escapes were made. The lightning which started the fire at the Atlantic Company's property struck three other different establishments in the vicinity, but no serious loss resulted to them.

The Atlantic Refining Company is the main concern which was formed by the consolidation some time ago of the various small concerns which were grouped at Point Breze just below the gas works, and about one and a half miles north of Girard Point elevator. Some time ago there was graded upon it the adjacent works of the Standard Oil Company and the Atlantic Storage Company, and this consolidated corporation, at the time of the fire, may be said to have embodied all the oil works on the east side of the Schuykill, and covering in extent an area of four square miles. The works were of the most comprehensive character, the company being the virtual magnate of the trade in refining and shipping. Vast quantities of crude and refined oil were kept here, and dozens upon dozens of stills were in constant operation. The wharves, which are nearly a mile and a half in length, were at all times filled with sailing vessels in ballast or loaded with oil and ready for clearance.

### Warrenton Items.

Judge Keith, Capt. Garden, and Mr. B. P. Green, caught three hundred and sixty-two fine trout in Page, last week.

At Woodburn, the residence of Isham Keith, Esq., Thursday, the 6th instant, Maj. Joseph Keith departed this life, in the 71st year of his age.

General Fitzhugh Lee will review the cadet corps on the commencement day at Bethel Academy, June 15th, assisted by General Bradley T. Johnston.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Fauquier White Sulphur Springs Company will take place in Warrenton on Monday. The contractors expect to finish the new hotel by December 1st, 1879.

Mr. Bernard P. Green has in his possession the original parole of the British at Starvation. It contains the autographs of all the British officers who surrendered on that occasion.—Warrenton Solid South.

TOBACCO.—The contract for furnishing 1,200,000 kilograms of Virginia leaf tobacco to the Italian government has been awarded at Rma, and Messrs. E. O. Nolting & Co., of Richmond, designated by the contractors to make the purchases. It will require from 1,000 to 2,000 hogsheads, aggregating nearly 2,700,000 pounds, to all the order of the two classes required by the government. The purchase of French tobacco has been awarded to Messrs. Huffer & Co., of Paris, and Messrs. B. C. Gray & Co., have been designated as the purchasing agents in Richmond.

### The Golden Wedding.

The fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Kaiser William and the Empress Augusta of Germany was celebrated yesterday in Berlin, in the grandest style. The occasion was also appropriately celebrated throughout Germany.

Berlin is a holiday scene in honor of the occasion. The special railway boxes, the emblems, placards and the hostess of the arrival of distinguished guests and of the honors accorded them, while uniforms of foreign orders are beginning to mingle with the dark Prussian blue. Orderlies may be seen fitted to and fro. Curious crowds delight to watch the unusual stream of brilliant equipages flowing up and down the Linden. The populace has laid to gala the streets to the Emperor's palace and who ever enters or emerges is greeted with a volley of hurrahs. The chief buildings have been draped or hung with greenery and many streets are fluttering with streamers and flags. Illumination devices have been displayed here and there ready to burst out this evening into blazing bonfires, eagles, portraits and other emblems to the imperial pair. All day the streets have been blue with the modest carnations, the favorite plant of the Emperor. At every corner portraits and biographies of the aged monarch and his consort are exposed for sale. Laureled busts of the Emperor and Empress are in every house, their portraits hung in every window, their names are mentioned with honor by every citizen, and the only regret heard is that later so pe has not been given for the display of the popular loyalty, but affection and love taught restraint.

In all parts of the empire addresses are being voted by principal assemblies, municipalities and universities, and the day is taking the character of a universal festival. The newspapers of every day unite in expressing undivided love and allegiance to the revered monarch. Among the distinguished arrivals up to this morning were the royal family of Saxony, the Grand Duke Alexis and Michael of Russia, and the ducal families of Baden, Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Prince Frederick of the Netherlands, Prince Armin of Bavaria, the hereditary prince and the princess of Hohenzollern and the Duke of Eildorff.

In the day's procession of princes and potentates from the White Hall to the Castle Chapel and back, as regulated by an imperial order, the Duke of Edinburgh will give his arm to the Grand Duchess of Saxony; the Grand Duke Alexis comes after, with the Princess Maria Alais, the wife of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia; and two removes further will follow the Grand Duke Michael, brother of the Czar, with the Prince's Louis of Prussia. Though very well generally, the Emperor William has not yet entirely recovered from his recent cold, which, though slight, injured one of his knees. He will neither walk or stand during the procession.

The banks of the Rhine and the adjacent hills were lighted by night last night, and the light back from Berlin up to Holland and on to the right bank from Eindhoven to the Seven Hills. The fires were kindled at 6 o'clock and kept burning about one hour along the whole distance—sixty miles. The unprecedented grandeur of this demonstration attracted a large number of strangers to the Rhine Valley.

The Emperor has given 10,000 marks to the poor of Berlin. Special correspondents report that the Emperor yesterday appeared to walk with pain, and showed weakness in all his movements.

### In Memoriam.

Captain J. C. CATEBY EDINGTON departed this life, at Myrtle Grove, his residence, in Maryland, on Monday, April 15, 1879, leaving a disconsolate widow and one married and three single daughters to mourn their irreparable loss. Although this sad event has been briefly noticed by the press of this section, some of the notices contained errors as to age, etc., it is, therefore, deemed appropriate to supply a few particulars, and to add something in accordance with the leading characteristics that governed the life of a good man.

His illness and dissolution was owing to general debility from old age, and a disordered liver, which was aggravated by over exertion, and anxiety, because of an attack by dogs upon a highly prized flock of sheep, and its partial destruction by them. Something like a congestive chill followed. Three combined causes, within a few days thereafter, the fatal termination. He was born in December, 1812, at Myrtle Grove, in the family cemetery at that place, (near Aquia Creek). He was in the 67th year of his age, (that is to say 78 years, 4 months and 11 days).

His American ancestors descended from two Welsh families, (by inter-marriage) Edington and Cateby, who came to America in the early colonial times. He was the fourth in the line in old Virginia who bore the family name of J. C. Cateby. The youngest and 5th of that name was Jno. Cateby Edington, Jr., (the only son of the late Captain E.) who was mortally wounded when gallantly fighting at the head of a company of volunteers in the battle of "Malvern Hill" in 1862, and now lies entombed in Oak Hill Cemetery, near Richmond, Va.